

REMARKS

Applicants appreciate the Examiner's thorough review of the present application, and respectfully request reconsideration in light of the preceding amendments and the following remarks.

Claims 1-30 are pending in the application. Claims 1 and 9 have been amended to define the claimed invention over the applied art of record. Claims 8, 13, 15, and 19 have been amended to improve claim language. Claims 20-30 have been added to provide Applicants with the scope of protection to which they are believed entitled. No new matter has been introduced through the foregoing amendments.

The Examiner's acknowledgement in paragraph 15 of the Final Office Action is noted.

The Examiner's decision to maintain the art rejections of claims 1-14 substantially as in paper #5 is also noted. Independent claim 1 has been amended to overcome this rejection.

More particularly, amended claim 1 now additionally requires that the component fibers of the fibrous web be not knitted or woven together. This added limitation finds solid support in, at least, the original drawings, e.g., Figs. 1-5. In contrast, the web of WO 96/38602 or Strack is made from textile material, e.g., knits, wovens or scrim materials. *See* the Abstract and page 1, line 16 of WO 96/38602. By definition, textile material, e.g., knits, wovens or scrim materials, is cloth or fabric that is woven or knitted. *See* attached Exhibit. Thus, WO 96/38602 or Strack fails to disclose, teach or suggest the added limitation of amended claim 1. Claim 1 and its dependent claims are thus patentable over WO 96/38602 or Strack.

Claim 9, as amended, is also patentable on its own merits since WO 96/38602 or Strack fails to disclose, teach or suggest the claimed film of claim 9. More particularly, the reference *teaches away* from including a film in the prior art composite laminate. *See* the Abstract, page 2, lines 7-8

and 25, page 19, lines 19-20 of WO 96/38602. Thus, claim 9 and its dependent claims are patentable over WO 96/38602 or Strack.

Claim 11 is also patentable on its own merits since WO 96/38602 or Strack fails to disclose, teach or suggest the claimed *moisture-permeability and water pressure resistance* of claim 11. Column 11, lines 42-46 of Strack being relied upon by the Examiner does not *specifically* teach or suggest the claimed features.

The Examiner 35 U.S.C. 103(a) rejection of claims 15-19 as being unpatentable over Strack (or WO 96/38602) is noted. This rejection is traversed because the reference fails to disclose, teach or suggest the claimed *non-woven* fibrous assembly of independent claim 15 as detailed in the Amendment filed October 7, 2002, from page 7, line 4 from bottom to page 8, line 6 from bottom. The reference neither appears to fairly disclose, teach or suggest the feature of claim 16 as detailed in the October 7, 2002 Amendment, page 8, the last paragraph. The Examiner clearly fails to demonstrate how Strack or WO 96/38602 discloses, teaches or suggests the claimed features. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that a prima facie case of obviousness has not been established, and the 35 U.S.C. 103(a) rejection of claims 15-19 is inappropriate and should be withdrawn or rephrased.

New independent claim 20 is patentable over WO 96/38602 or Strack because the reference does not disclose, teach or suggest the claimed web made of fibrous, *non-textile material*. See for example, the Abstract of WO 96/38602. Claims 21-30 depend from claim 20, and are considered patentable at least for the reason advanced with respect to claim 20. Claims 21-30 are also patentable on their own merits since these claims recite other features of the invention neither disclosed, taught nor suggested by the applied art.

For example, as to claim 22, the applied reference fails to disclose, teach or suggest that all component fibers of said fibrous, non-textile material *generally extend in an MD direction* of said

composite sheet, as presently recited in claim 22. This feature finds support in at least Figs. 4-5 of the instant application. In contrast, the prior art inelastic web is made of textile material which necessarily includes threads that do not extend in the presently claimed manner.

As to claim 23, the applied reference fails to disclose, teach or suggest that said fibrous, non-textile material comprises component fibers that are *randomly arranged* in said inelastically extensible web, as presently recited in claim 23. This feature finds support in at least Figs. 1-3 of the instant application. In contrast, the prior art inelastic web is made of textile material which necessarily includes threads that must be arranged in a well identifiable manner.

As to claims 24-26, the applied reference fails to disclose, teach or suggest that said composite sheet *consists essentially of* said elastically stretchable web and said inelastically extensible web, as presently recited in claims 24-26. This feature finds support in at least Figs. 1-2 of the instant application. The “consists essentially of” language should be interpreted to exclude a third layer or web being laminated or bonded with the claimed composite sheet as described in the applied reference. *WO 96/38602* or *Strack* specifically requires that the laminated structure includes *at least three* webs. *See* page 8, line 24 of *WO 96/38602*.

As to claims 27-30, the applied reference fails to disclose, teach or suggest the claimed *film* as detailed above with respect to claim 9.

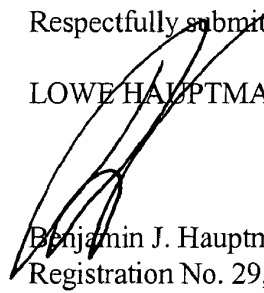
Each of the Examiner’s rejections has been overcome/traversed. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that all claims are now in condition for allowance. Early and favorable indication of allowance is courteously solicited.

Serial No. 09/613,814

The Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned, Applicant's attorney of record, to facilitate advancement of the present application.

Respectfully submitted,

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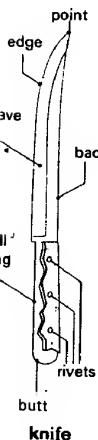
Tab

Cha





klipspringer



knife


knapweed
Centaurea maculosa

knee
Cypress knees

klip-spring-er (klip'spring'ər) *n.* A small, hoofed African mammal, *Oreotragus oreotragus*, having large ears. [Afrikaans, "cliff springer": Dutch *klip*, cliff, from Middle Dutch *klippe*, from Germanic *klībam* (unattested), *CLIFF* + *springer*, from *springen*, to leap, from Middle Dutch (see *spergh-* in Appendix*.)]

Klon-dike (klon'dik'). A region in the Yukon Territory, northwestern Canada; the site of abundant gold deposits on both sides of the Klondike River, a tributary of the Yukon.

kloof (klōf) *n.* In South Africa, a deep ravine. [Afrikaans, from Dutch, from Middle Dutch *cloue*, cleft. See *gleubh-* in Appendix*.]

klutz (klūts) *n.* Slang. 1. A clumsy or dull-witted person. 2. A bungler. [German *Klotz*, clod, "block," from Middle High German *kloz*, block, lump. See *gel-* in Appendix*.]

klus-tron (klis'trōn', -trōn, klis'trōn', -strōn) *n.* An electron tube used to amplify or generate radio waves of microwave range frequencies by means of velocity modulation. [Greek *klustēr*, syringe, clyster pipe, from *kleuzin*, to wash out (see *kleu-* in Appendix*) + (ELECTR)ON.]

km kilometer.

kn. 1. knot. 2. krona. 3. krone.

knack (nāk) *n.* 1. A clever, expedient way of doing something. 2. A specific talent for something, especially one difficult to explain or teach. 3. Rare. A trinket; knickknack. —get the **knack** of. To learn how to do skillfully and quickly. [Middle English *knakke*, probably identified with *knak*, sharp blow, from Dutch and Low German *knak*. See *gen-* in Appendix*.]

knack-er (nāk'ər) *n.* British. 1. A person who buys useless or worn-out livestock and sells the meat or hides. 2. A person who buys up discarded structures and dismantles them to sell the materials. [Originally "harness maker," saddler, probably from Scandinavian, akin to Old Norse *hnakkur*, saddle. See *ken-* in Appendix*.] —**knack-er-y** *n.*

knack-wurst (nōk'wurst', -wōrst') *n.* Also **knock-wurst**. A short, thick sausage resembling a frankfurter. [German *Knackwurst*, "sausage whose skin cracks open when bitten": *knacken*, to crack, from Middle High German (see *gen-* in Appendix*) + *Wurst*, sausage, *WURST*.]

knäp (nāp) *v.* knapped, knapping, knaps. British Regional. —*tr.* 1. To strike sharply; to rap. 2. To break or chip with a sharp blow, as flints. 3. To snap at or bite. —*intr.* 1. To strike sharply. 2. To break stones by striking sharply. 3. To snap or bite; to nibble. [Middle English *knappen*, probably from Low German, akin to Middle Dutch *cnappen*, Low German *knappen*. See *gen-* in Appendix*.]

knäp (nāp) *n.* Regional. The crest of a hill; summit. [Middle English *knapp*, Old English *cnapp*. See *gen-* in Appendix*.]

knap-sack (nāp'sāk') *n.* A case or bag, usually of canvas or leather, worn on the back to carry supplies and equipment, especially on a hike or march. [Low German *knappsack*: probably *knappen*, to snap, bite, eat (see *gen-* in Appendix*) + *sack*, bag, from Middle Low German, from Germanic, from Latin *saccus*, *SACK* (bag).]

knap-weed (nāp'wēd') *n.* Any of various plants of the genus *Centaurea*, having purplish, thistlelike flowers. [Middle English *knopwed*: *KNOP* (from the knobby head of its flower) + *WEED*.]

knar (nār) *n.* A knot or burl on a tree or in wood. [Middle English *knarre*, probably from Scandinavian, akin to Norwegian *knarr*. See *gen-* in Appendix*.]

knave (nāv) *n.* 1. An unprincipled, crafty man: *knaves and fools*. 2. Archaic. A male servant. 3. Card Games. The jack. [Middle English *knave*, Old English *cnafa*, boy, lad, from Common Germanic *knabōn-* (unattested).]

knave-ry (nāv'vā-rē) *n., pl. -ies*. 1. Dishonest or crafty dealing. 2. A piece of mischief or trickery.

knave-ish (nāv'vish) *adj.* Like or characteristic of a knave; roguish; unprincipled. —**knave-ish-ly** *adv.* —**knave-ish-ness** *n.*

knawel (nōl) *n.* A low-growing, weedy plant, *Scleranthus annuus*, native to Eurasia, having narrow leaves and inconspicuous green flowers. [German *Knäuel*, knot, knob, ball of yarn, from Middle High German *knüwel*, *klüwel* (in), from Old High German *klüwilin*, from *klüwa*, ball. See *gel-* in Appendix*.]

knead (nēd) *tr.v.* kneaded, kneading, kneads. 1. To mix and work (a substance) into a uniform mass, especially to fold, press, and stretch dough with the hands. 2. To make (bread) by kneading. 3. To squeeze, press, or roll with the hands, as in massaging. [Middle English *knēdan*, Old English *cnēdan*. See *gen-* in Appendix*.] —**knead'er** *n.*

knee (nē) *n.* 1. Anatomy. The joint or region of the human leg that is the articulation for the tibia, fibula, and patella. 2. A corresponding joint of a leg of other animals, as in the forelimb of a hoofed animal. 3. One of the woody projections arising from the roots of the bald cypress and emerging above the surface of the water of a swamp or pond. [Middle English *knēle*, *knēlow*, Old English *cnēa*. See *gen-* in Appendix*.]

knee action. An automotive front-wheel suspension that permits independent vertical motion of each wheel.

knee breeches. Breeches extending to just below the knee.

knee-cap (nē'kăp') *n.* 1. A bone, the *patella* (see). Also called "kneecap." 2. A kneepad.

knee-deep (nē'dēp') *adj.* 1. As high as the knees; reaching to the knees; knee-high. 2. Submerged to the knees. 3. Deeply occupied or engaged.

knee-high (nē'hī') *adj.* As tall or high as the knee.

knee-hole (nē'hōl') *n.* A space or opening for the knees, as under a desk or counter.

knee jerk. A sudden, involuntary kick forward produced by

smart tap to the tendon below the patella as the leg hangs relaxed forming a right angle with the thigh.

knelt (nēl) *intr.v.* knelt (nēlt) or kneeled, kneeling, kneels. To fall or rest on bent knees. [Middle English *knēlwen*, Old English *cnēowlian*. See *gen-* in Appendix*.] Knelt (past tense and past participle) is an analogical formation after *FEEL, FELT*.

kneeler (nē'lər) *n.* 1. One who kneels. 2. Something to kneel on, such as a stool, cushion, or board.

knee-pad (nē'păd') *n.* A protective covering for the knee.

knell (nēl) *v.* knelled, knelling, knells. —*intr.* 1. To ring or sound a bell, especially for a funeral; to toll. 2. To sound mournfully or ominously. —*tr.* To signal, summon, or proclaim by tolling. —*n.* 1. The slow, solemn sounding of a bell; passing bell; a toll. 2. An omen or signal of sorrow or death. 3. Any deep, mournful sound. [Middle English *knellen*, *knellen*, Old English *cnellan*. See *gen-* in Appendix*.]

Knēs-ēt (knēs'ēt') *n.* The Israeli parliament. [Hebrew (Mishnaic) *Kneseth*, "assembly," from *kānas*, he gathered.]

knew. Past tense of *know*.

Knicker-bocker (nik'ər-bōk'ər) *n.* 1. A descendant of the Dutch settlers of New York. 2. A New Yorker. [From *Diedrich Knickerbocker*, fictitious Dutch settler and pretended author of Washington Irving's *History of New York* (1809).]

knicker-bock-ers (nik'ər-bōk'ərz) *pl.n.* Full breeches gathered and banded just below the knee. Also called "knickers." [Supposed to have been worn by Dutch settlers.]

knicker-ers (nik'ərz) *pl.n.* Long bloomers formerly worn as underwear by women and girls. 2. **Knickerbockers** (see).

knick-knack (nik'nāk') *n.* Also *nick-nack*. A small, ornamental article; trinket. [Reduplication of *KNACK* (device).]

knife (nif) *n., pl. knives* (nivz). 1. A cutting instrument consisting of a sharp blade with a handle. 2. Any cutting edge or blade. —*v.* knifed, knifing, knifes. —*tr.* 1. To use a knife on, especially to cut, stab, or wound. 2. *Informal*. To hurt, defeat, or betray by underhand means. —*intr.* To cut or slash a way through, with, or as with a knife. [Middle English *knif*, *knif*, Old English *cnif*. See *gen-* in Appendix*.]

knife-edge (nif'ēj') *n.* 1. The cutting edge of a blade. 2. Any sharp, knife-like edge. 3. A wedge of metal used as a low-friction fulcrum for a balancing beam or lever.

knight (nit) *n.* *Abbr.* k. *Knt.* Kt. 1. A medieval tenant giving military service as a mounted man-at-arms to a feudal landholder. 2. A medieval gentleman-soldier, usually of high birth, raised by a sovereign to privileged military status after training as a page and squire. 3. The holder of a nonhereditary dignity conferred by a sovereign in recognition of personal merit or services rendered to the country. 4. A member of any of several orders or brotherhoods that call their members *knights*. 5. a. A defender, champion, or zealous upholder of a cause or principle. b. The devoted champion of a lady. 6. *Abbr.* N A chess piece usually representing a horse's head and able to be moved two squares horizontally and one vertically, or two vertically and one horizontally. —*tr.v.* knighted, knightings, knights. To raise (a person) to knighthood; make a knight. [Middle English *cnicht*, *knicht*, Old English *cnicht*, originally "boy," "lad," "servant," from West Germanic *knihias* (unattested).]

knight banneret. See *banneret*.

knight errant *pl. knights errant*. 1. A knight of medieval romance who wandered in search of adventure. 2. One given to adventurous or quixotic conduct. —**knight'er-rant-ry** *n.*

knight-head (nit'hēd') *n.* Either of two timbers rising from the keel of a sailing ship to support the inner end of the bowsprit. [They were sometimes adorned with a carved knight's head.]

knight-hood (nit'hōod') *n.* 1. The rank, profession, or dignity of a knight. 2. The behavior of or qualities befitting a knight; chivalry. 3. Knights as a body or class.

knight-ly (nit'lē) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or befitting a knight. —**knight'ly-ness** *n.*

Knights of Columbus. *Abbr.* K.C. A benevolent society of Roman Catholic men, founded in the United States in 1882.

Knights of Malta. The religious and military order of Hospitallers.

Knights of Pythias. *Abbr.* K.P. A secret fraternal order founded in Washington, D.C., in 1864 for philanthropic purposes.

Knights of the Round Table. The knights of the court of King Arthur.

Knight Templar *pl. Knights Templars* (for sense 1) or **Knights Templar** (for sense 2). 1. A member of an order of knights founded in 1119 to protect pilgrims in the Holy Land during the second Crusade and suppressed in 1312. Also called "Templar." 2. A member of an order of Freemasons claiming descent from these medieval knights.

knish (knish) *n.* A piece of dough stuffed with potato or other filling and baked or fried. [Yiddish, from Russian, akin to Ukrainian *knys*, Polish *knyszy*.]

knit (nit) *v.* knit or knitted, knitting, knits. —*tr.* 1. To make (a fabric or garment) by intertwining yarn or thread in a series of connected loops either on a machine or by hand with knitting needles. 2. To make (yarn or thread) into a fabric or garment in this manner. 3. To join closely; unite securely. 4. To draw (the brows) together in wrinkles; to furrow. —*intr.* 1. To make a fabric or garment by intertwining yarn or thread in connected loops. 2. To come or grow together securely. 3. To come together in wrinkles or furrows. —*n.* A fabric or garment made by knitting. [Middle English *knitten*, Old English *cnytan*, to tie in a knot. See *gen-* in Appendix*.] —**knit'er** *n.* **knit-ting** (nit'ing) *n.* 1. The process of producing something knitted. 2. Knitted work.

knitting needle. A long, thin, pointed needle. Plural of *knife*.

knob (nōb) *n.* 1. a. A rounded extremity. b. A rounded hand protruding hill or mountain. [Middle Low German, tree knot,]

knobbed *adj.* —**knob-by** *adj.*

knob-kar-rie (nōb'kär'ē) *n.* A shoed as a weapon by South A

knock (nōk) *v.* knocked, knocking. To strike with a hard blow; hit. 2. To put down with a blow: *knocked sense*

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t light/th thin, path/th this, bat/ Fr. ami/cr Fr. feu, Ger. schön/

Te-ve't (tā'vas, tā-vāt') *n.* Also **Te-beth**. The fourth month of the Hebrew year. See **calendar**. [Hebrew *tēbhēh*, from Akkadian *tēbēu*, perhaps "month of sinking in," "muddy month," from *tēbu*, to sink in.]

Te-wa (tā'wa, tē'wa) *n., pl. Tewa* or **-was**. 1. A Tanoan-speaking North American Indian tribe of New Mexico and northeastern Arizona. 2. A member of this tribe. 3. The language of this tribe.

Tewkes-bu-ry (tōōks'bēr'ē, -bā-rē, tōōks'ē-). A town on the Severn in northern Gloucestershire, England; the site of the final defeat of the Lancastrians in the Wars of the Roses (1471). Population, 6,000.

Tex. Texas.

Tex-ar-kan-a (tēk'sār-kān'ā). A city lying on both sides of the border between northeastern Texas and southwestern Arkansas, with two municipal governments. Population, 30,000.

tex-as (tēk'sās) *n.* The structure on a river steamboat containing the pilothouse and the officers' quarters. [From **TEXAS**.]

Tex-as (tēk'sās). **Abbr. Tex.** A state of the south-central United States, the second-largest of the states (267,339 square miles), bordered on the west by Mexico and on the southeast by the Gulf of Mexico; admitted to the Union in 1845. Population, 11,197,000. Capital, Austin. See map at **United States of America**. —**Tex'an** *adj. & n.*

Tex-as City (tēk'sās). A resort city of Texas, in the southeast on Galveston Bay. Population, 39,000.

Texas fever. An infectious disease of cattle and related animals, caused by a parasitic microorganism, *Babesia bigemina*, and transmitted by ticks.

Texas leaguer. Baseball. A fly ball that drops between the infielder and the outfielder for a hit. [From **Texas League**, a minor baseball league.]

Texas Ranger. 1. A member of the Texas mounted police force. 2. A member of a band of men originally organized in Texas to fight Indians and maintain order.

Texas tower. A radar tower built offshore. [So named for its resemblance to the oil derricks off the Texas coast.]

Tex-co-co (tā-skō'kō). A town in Mexico State, central Mexico; a prominent center of the Aztec Empire and the base of Cortes' operations against Tenochtitlán. Population, 67,000.

text (tēkst) *n.* 1. a. The wording or words of something written or printed. b. The words of a speech appearing in print. 2. The body of a printed work as distinct from a preface, footnote, or appendix; the formal content. 3. The exact wording and word sequence of an author as opposed to a translation, revision, or condensation. 4. A Scriptural passage to be read and expounded upon in a sermon. 5. a. A reference used as the starting point of a discussion. b. The subject matter of a discourse. 6. A textbook. [Middle English *texte*, from Old French *texte*, from Medieval Latin *textus*, (Scriptural) text, from Latin, literary composition, "woven thing," from the past participle of *texere*, to weave. See **teks-** in Appendix.*]

text-book (tēkst'boōk') *n.* A book used as a standard work for the formal study of a particular subject.

tex-tile (tēks'til', -til) *n.* 1. Cloth; fabric, especially one that is woven or knitted. 2. Fiber or yarn for weaving or knitting into fabric. —**adj.** Pertaining to textiles or their manufacture. [French, from Latin *textilis*, from *textus*, "woven thing." See **text**.]

tex-tu-al (tēks'tū-əl) *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or contained in a text. 2. Based on or conforming to a text. 3. Word for word; literal. —**tex-tu-al-ly** *adv.*

textual criticism. 1. A study of a written work that seeks to establish the original text. 2. Literary criticism stressing scholarly study and analysis of the text.

tex-tu-al-ism (tēks'tū-əl-iz'm) *n.* 1. Strict adherence to a text, especially of the Scriptures. 2. Textual criticism, especially of the Scriptures. —**tex-tu-al-ist** *n.*

tex-tu-ar-y (tēks'tū-ər-ē) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or contained in a text; textual. —**n., pl. textuaries.** A specialist in the study of the Scriptures.

tex-ture (tēks'tchər) *n.* 1. a. The appearance of a fabric resulting from the woven arrangement of its yarns or fibers. b. A surface appearance suggesting the weave of a fabric: *the rough texture of plowed fields*. 2. A grainy, fibrous, woven, or dimensional quality as opposed to a uniformly flat, smooth aspect; surface interest: *Brick walls give a room texture*. 3. **Fine Arts.** The representation of the structure of a surface as distinct from color or form. 4. The composition or structure of a substance; grain: *the smooth texture of ivory*. 5. Distinctive or identifying character: *the texture of suburban life*. [Originally, "weaving," from Latin *textūra*, from *textus*, woven thing. See **text**.] —**tex-tur-al** *adj.* —**tex-tur-al-ly** *adv.*

tex-tured (tēks'tchəd) *adj.* 1. Having a particular kind of texture. Used in combination: *a rough-textured tweed*. 2. Having marked texture: *a textured wall of stucco*.

tex-tus-re-cep-tus (tēks'tas rē-sēp'tas). **Latin.** Received text; specifically, the received text of the Greek New Testament.

Te-zel. See **Johann Tetzel**.

T.F. British. Territorial Force.

thr. transfer.

-th- Indicates: 1. The act or result of the act expressed in the verb root; for example, **spith**. 2. The quality suggested by the adjective root; for example, **width**. [Middle English *-th(e)*, Old English *-thu-, -tho-*, from Common Germanic *-ithō* (unattested).]

-th- Indicates ordinal numbers; for example, **millionth**. [Middle English *-the, -te*, Old English *-oþtha, -oþthe*.]

-th- See **-eth**.

Th The symbol for the element thorium.

Tha-ban-tsho-nya-na (tā'bān-chōn-yā'nā). The highest of the Drakensberg Mountains (11,425 feet) in Lesotho in southern Africa.

Thach, Edward. See **Edward Teach**.

Thack-er-ry (thāk'ə-rē, thāk'rē), **William Makepeace**. 1811-1863. English novelist.

Thad-de-us (thād'dē-əs). A masculine given name. [Latin *Thaddaeus*, from Greek *Thaddaios*, from Hebrew *Tadday*.]

Thai (ti) *n., pl. Thai*. 1. a. A native or citizen of Thailand. b. A member of the predominant ethnic group of Thailand, a people with both Mongoloid and Indonesian characteristics. 2. The official language of Thailand, a member of the Tai family. Also called "Siamese." —**adj.** Also **Tei**. Of or pertaining to Thailand, its people, or its language. Also "Siamese."

Thai-land (tī'lānd'). Formerly **Si-am** (sī-ām). A kingdom of southeastern Asia, occupying 198,247 square miles between Burma and Cambodia and having a southern coastline on the Gulf of Siam. Population, 35,448,000. Capital, Bangkok.

thal-a-men-ceph-a-lon (thāl'a-mēn'sēf'ə-lōn') *n.* **Anatomy.** The diencephalon (see). [THALAMUS + ENCEPHALON.]

thal-a-mus (thāl'a-məs) *n., pl. -mi* (-mī'). 1. **Anatomy.** A large ovoid mass of gray matter that relays sensory stimuli to the cerebral cortex and acts in integrative and nonspecific functions. 2. **Botany.** The receptacle of a flower. [New Latin, from Greek *thalamos*, inner chamber, possibly akin to *tholōs*, round building with a conical roof.] —**tha-lam'ic** (thā-lām'ik) *adj.* —**tha-lam'i-cal-ly** *adv.*

thal-las-sic (thā-lās'sik) *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to seas or oceans; pelagic. 2. Of or pertaining to seas and gulfs as distinguished from the oceans. [French *thalassique*, from Greek *thalassa*, sea.]

thal-as-soc-ra-cy (thāl'a-sōk'rə-sē) *n., pl. -cies*. Supremacy on the seas. [Greek *thalassokratia*: *thalassa*, sea (see **thalassic**) + *-CRACY*.] —**thal-as'so-crat'** (thā-lās'ə-krāt') *n.*

-thaler. Variant of **taler**.

Tha-les (thā'lēz'). Called "Thales of Miletus." 640?-546? B.C. Greek philosopher and geometer.

Tha-li-a (thā-lī-ā, thā-lē-ā, thāl'ya). 1. The Greek Muse of comedy and pastoral poetry. 2. One of the three Graces. [Greek *Thaleia*, "the blooming one," from *thallein*, to flourish. See **dhal-** in Appendix.*]

tha-lid-o-mide (thā-lid'ə-mid') *n.* A sedative and hypnotic drug, C₁₇H₁₉N₃O₂, withdrawn from sale because of association with fetal abnormalities. [(PH)THALIC ACID + (IM)ID(E) + (IM)IDE.]

thal-lic (thāl'ik) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or containing thallium, especially with valence 3.

thal-li-um (thāl'ē-əm) *n.* **Symbol TI** A soft, malleable, highly toxic metallic element, used in rodent and ant poisons, in photocells, infrared detectors, and low-melting glass. Atomic number 81, atomic weight 204.37, melting point 303.5°C, boiling point 1,457°C, specific gravity 11.85, valences 1, 3. See **element**. [New Latin: Latin *thallus*, green shoot, **THALLUS** (from its green spectral line) + **-IUM**.]

thal-loid (thāl'oid') *adj.* Also **thal-loi-dal** (thā-loi'd'l). Of, resembling, or constituting a thallus.

thal-lo-phyte (thāl'ə-fīt') *n.* Any plant or plantlike organism of the division or subkingdom Thallophyta, which includes the algae, fungi, and bacteria. [New Latin *Thallophyta*: **THALLUS** + **-PHYTE**.] —**thal-lo-phy'tic** (-fīt'ik) *adj.*

thal-lous (thāl'əs) *adj.* Also **thal-li-ous** (thāl'ē-əs). Of, pertaining to, or containing thallium, especially with valence 1.

thal-lus (thāl'əs) *n., pl. thalli* (thāl'i', -ē') or **-luses**. **Botany.** The undifferentiated stemless, rootless, leafless plant body characteristic of thallophytes. [New Latin, from Latin, young shoot, from Greek *thallos*, from *thallein*, to sprout. See **dhal-** in Appendix.*]

Thames (tēmz for senses 1, 2; also thāmz, tāmz for sense 3). 1. A river of England, rising in Gloucestershire and flowing 210 miles generally east past London to its wide estuary on the North Sea. 2. A river of southern Ontario, flowing 160 miles southeast to Lake St. Clair; in the War of 1812, the Battle of the Thames, fought on its banks, ended in the defeat of British and Indian forces by the Americans and the death of Tecumseh (1813). 3. A tidal estuary, about 15 miles long, in southeastern Connecticut, flowing into Long Island Sound.

Tham-muz. Variant of **Tammuz**.

Tham-u-ga-di, Tham-u-ga-dis. Ancient names for **Timagad**.

than (thān) *conj.* 1. Used in comparative statements to introduce the second element or clause of a comparison of inequality: *Pie is richer than cake*. 2. Used in statements of preference to introduce the rejected alternative: *I would rather dance than eat*. 3. Used with the sense of "beyond" with adverbs of degree or quantity: *Read more than the first paragraph of your book*. —**other than.** Apart from; except for. [Middle English *thanne*, Old English *thanne*. See **to-** in Appendix.*]

Usage: In sentences involving comparison, *than* is usually construed as a conjunction rather than as a preposition, especially in formal usage. Accordingly, the case of the word following *than* is felt to be governed by its function in the clause introduced by *than*: *He speaks better than I do*. This is true also of elliptical clauses in which the unexpressed words are clearly indicated: *He is a better speaker than I* (that is, *than I am*). The students disliked no one more than her (that is, *than they disliked her*). In the first example, *I* is construed as the subject of an unexpressed verb; in the second, *her* is construed as an object. In both examples, the words following *than* agree in case with their antecedents (the first members of the comparisons, *he* and *no one*).

Less formally, in some writing *than* is construed as a preposition following *than* is in the oblique examples, either a nominative infinitive when *than* is construed as a preposition or a subjunctive when *than* is construed as in agreement with the subject of a new book. See **thanage** (thān'ij) *n.* 1. The land; thaneship. 2. The land of a thane. **than-a-top-sis** (thān'ə-tōp'sis) *n.* 1. A Greek *thanaos*, death, **THAN**. 2. A philosophical notion. 3. **Sma** destruction; the death wish. **than-a-tos** (thān'ə-tōs') *n.* 1. A philosophical notion. 2. **Sma** destruction; the death wish. **than-a-tos** (thān'ə-tōs') *n.* 1. A philosophical notion. 2. **Sma** destruction; the death wish. **than-a-tos** (thān'ə-tōs') *n.* 1. A philosophical notion. 2. **Sma** destruction; the death wish.

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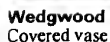
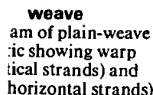
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Thailand



Thalia
Greek sculpture,
Louvre, Paris



ă pat/ă pay/ăr carc/ă father/b bib/ch church/d deed/ê pet/ê be/ff fife/g gag/h hat/hw which/l pit/i pie/ir pier/j judge/k kick/l lid,
needle/m mum/n no. sudden/ng thing/ô pot/ô too/ô now. for/oi nois/ou/ou (ô) took/ô heat/ô pie/ô roots/s sauce/sh ship, dish/